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Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OKLAHOMA LETTER.

POPE, CHICK, OKLA.,
August 24, 1894.

Ed. Press: For the benefit of any of your readers who may be interested in our new country, we send you the following brief sketch for publication.

The Indian Territory comprises a part of the Louisiana purchase, and was bought from France in 1803 by Thomas Jefferson.

It extends from 33 degrees and 10 minutes to 37 degrees north latitude, and from 94 degrees and 30 minutes to 102 degrees west longitude, and contains about 68,000 square miles. It was set apart by the government in 1803 for the occupancy of the Indian tribes then scattered about over the South and West. The following tribes were afterwards removed and placed on reservations within the Territory: Chickasaws, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Osages, Nez Percés, Kanzas, Paines, Ottos, Missouris, Pawnees, Iowas, Sac and Fox, Kiowas, Potawatomies, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Wichitas, Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches.

The first five named comprise what is known as the five civilized tribes, and occupy what is left of the original Indian Territory since the cutting off of Oklahoma on the west. These five tribes have become more or less civilized and have adopted to a certain extent the ways of the white man. In the forest march from bar to bar, the Chickasaws have taken the lead and have been closely followed by the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

A trip through the Cherokee country at the present time would astonish any one who has been taught to regard the Indian as an untamable child of the forest, incapable of advancement and unfit to govern or be governed.

In a trip through the Cherokee country the traveler is everywhere met by a host of intelligent, industrious and well-to-do people. Fine farms stocked with hogs and horses and cattle, neat farm houses and fine school houses and churches meet the gaze of the astonished tourist in every direction, and a force upon the mind the most remarkable fact that in the forward march of agricultural progress the Cherokee Indian is far in advance of many of his pale faced brethren of the south and east.

All that part of the original Indian Territory lying west of the five civilized tribes has been by various acts of Congress cut off from the original Indian Territory, and a separate territorial government organized under the name of Oklahoma, embracing what was known as old Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox country, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, the Cherokee Strip, and the strip of public land north of Texas, which was heretofore known as "No Man's Land."

The territory thus embraced contains a population of about 325,000 souls, or a little more than the States of Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada combined. There are perhaps a half dozen states in the American Union with less population and a dozen with less wealth than the territory of Oklahoma, and it is only a question of a very short time when another star will be added to old glory, and well may the forty-five already there twinkle with a brighter luster to welcome into that grand galaxy of commonwealths this new symbol of an embryonic empire.

On the northern border of the territory lies the famous Cherokee Strip, which has received so much newspaper notoriety during the past two years, and about which so many conflicting reports have gone forth.

Your correspondent has been almost all over every county and township in the Strip, since the day of opening, and being entirely disinterested, and having no motive either in encouraging or discouraging emigration to this country, we may be depended upon to give as near as lies within our power a true and concise statement of facts as they exist in this country.

The Cherokee Strip is a narrow strip of land 5 1/2 miles wide by 175 miles long, and contains 33,000 homestead claims of 160 acres each, nearly every one of which have been taken by settlers, and many of which are being contested for by from two to a dozen contestants.

To the person in the east who im-

agine he can yet come to the Strip and get a quarter section of land by merely filing on it, we will say, you are sadly mistaken; it is too late; your golden moments have passed and will never return again; the grand opportunity for securing cheap homes presented to the settler by the opening of the Cherokee Strip has passed, and perhaps it will never be duplicated on the American continent. There is not another body of public land in Uncle Sam's dominions so large, and never until our public domain is extended, and new territory acquired, can such another opportunity be presented to you.

Meanwhile the homesteeker will have to be content with what little consolation can be extracted from the promised openings of the Kiowa and Wichita reservations, the former of which we have learned from semi-official sources will be opened in October and the latter next spring.

The Kiowa country contains 1,315,500 acres, and only 815 persons can obtain homesteads there, perhaps fifty times that number are today on route for that promised land, and many a homesteeder will settle down on a lot seven feet long by two feet wide, to remain until the judgment day, while the pioneers of his successful rival will turn the soil above him, and the waving wheat will tell his remorse.

The Wichita reservation contains 1,208 square miles, equal to 773,120 acres, and is one of the grandest bodies of farming land in the southwest. Well may the homesteeker endure the sufferings and brave the dangers incident to the day of opening, and a few days following if the result should be a home in this beautiful and picturesque country.

It is the intention of the Interior Department, after these lands are disposed of, to next offer for settlement the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache country, located in the extreme south western part of Oklahoma. This is a vast territory, almost as large as the Cherokee Strip, but has a somewhat miscellaneous topography and has but little farming land.

Lying in the central part of this territory are the famous Wichita mountains, with their fabulous gold mines, the reported discovery of which will cause another spectacular and ridiculous rash when these lands are thrown open for settlement.

But we will desist, hoping that the future may provide us another opportunity for describing this interesting and comparatively unknown portion of our country.

A. E. Lemon.

Caldwell County Items.

[From the Banner.]

Howard Cash and Minnie Cash for a divorce on the ground of abandonment. They were married in 1892, and in the two years she left him three times without provocation, and during the whole term of their married life only lived with him eight months altogether.

Dick Guesse, a well known young man whose home was near Crider, died Thursday night of typhoid fever, after an illness of three weeks. He was about 22 years old and had many friends. The mother and sister are very ill with the same dread disease, and their death is expected at any time.

There is a little spot of ground some two miles square, for or five miles this side of Dawson, in which no rain has fallen since April 10. At Dawson there have been a dozen good rains at intervals through the season, and all around the little patch there has been plenty of rain, in the last two weeks. Most of the land is thin and rocky or gravelly, and little or no corn will be made. In an ordinary season the people make fair crops, and in a wet season good crops will reward the farmer, but this year he is left entirely out of it.

John G. Manger, editor of the Sunbeam, Seigman, Mo., who named Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in November, 1892, while he was mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy. He says: "I have used it for the past five years, and consider it the best preparation of the kind in the market. It is as simple as sugar and coffee in this section. It is an article of merit and should be used in every household. For sale by Moore & Orme.

BURNED LIKE CHAFF.

THE FLAMES SWEEP WHOLE VILLAGES OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Five Hundred Dead—Thrilling Experience of the Living, And Touching Scenes in the Struggle For Life.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—The dispatches received last night briefly told of the flames that were raging in portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Only the horrors which accompanied the Chicago fire can be cited to compare with the terrible scenes and experiences in the flames swept pine region of Pine, Kandake and Carlton counties of Minnesota. At least 400 settlers, their families and others were burned to death or suffocated before the flames reached them, and the death list may reach another hundred or more.

The people of Hinkley, which was a prosperous town in Pine county, 67 miles southwest of Duluth, are now dead or homeless and destitute. At a conservative estimate 250 men, women and children of this doomed town were unable to escape from the merciless, swiftly advancing sheets of fire. They fell on the railroad tracks or on the old territorial road, either to be roasted or die the more merciful death from suffocation by the clouds of dense smoke and hot laden atmosphere. The number of corpses already recovered from the blackened waste is over 150, the majority being women and children, who had not the strength to fight their destroyer, or to escape by fleeing to a place of safety.

So far as can be learned at this time, from the devastated district, the following towns have been destroyed, and the following are the dead in numbers: Hinkley, Minn., 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitants; 250 to 300 dead; 500 to 600 homeless. Pokegama, Minn., the next station southwest of Hinkley, 500 inhabitants—50 dead. Mission Creek, next station south of Hinkley, on the St. Paul and Duluth railroad, 10 people dead. Sandstone Junction, Minn., next station north of Hinkley, on the Saint Paul and Duluth road, 26 dead. Sandstone, second station north of Hinkley, on the East Minneapolis road, 50 dead. Cromwell, Minn., Carlton county; dead unknown. Miller, Minn., near Hinkley, off railroad line; dead unknown. Shell Lake, Naronette, Granite Lake, Cumberland, Pineville, Comstock, and Forest City, lumber towns in Wisconsin, between the Chippewa Falls and Superior. Spooner, Wis., partly destroyed.

The number of dead in these Wisconsin towns and in other parts of the country between Chippewa Falls and Superior is estimated at one hundred persons.

The Minnesota conflagration which was attended by the shocking loss of life and agony of body and mind for hundreds of others, who escaped with their lives only, swept everything and everybody in its path from Pine City as far west as Carlton, near Duluth. The great valley between Kettle River and the Cross Lake, which a few days ago was in no danger of destruction by the forest fires, are now one vast area of ashes and cinders, with here and there an oasis in the desert of devastation in the form of a half dried lake, a standing farm building or a clump of timber. The bodies of the known and unknown dead which dot the heated and black expanse, give the scene the appearance of a battle field, in which the fire had played the conquering role.

As the survivors of the Johnstown flood escaped before the avalanche of water, and as the locomotive bore the warning of approaching disaster at that time, so did hundreds of human beings seek a place of safety from the flames by riding behind the rushing locomotive which bore the limited train backward toward Duluth after the brave engineer, Jim Ryan, had taken his train in the midst of flames.

The escape of hundreds from what seemed certain death between walls of flame on each side of the railroad track, and the evident saving of those human souls by the heroic acts and fidelity to duty of the engineer and fireman of the train are worthy to be handed down in the annals of calamities as masterpieces of heroism. The retreat of the train, laden with human freight, would have been accomplished without loss of life had it not been for the two Chinamen who perished, being paralyzed with fright. They sat rooted beneath their seats, and perished when the train was consumed at Skunk Lake. The wooden construction of every building in Hinkley except the Great Northern round house and the school house, made it easy for the rushing tidal wave of flame from all directions to obliterate all trace of the town except the walls of these two structures.

Six Towns Gone.

Duluth, Sept. 2.—The latest news here tonight is to the effect that the damage by fire has not been exaggerated. Duluth reports that millions of dollars of property has been destroyed and that 300 lives were lost. Relief trains have been sent from here and St. Paul. A train of sufferers is expected here soon. In Wisconsin the towns of Barre, Granite Lake, Cumberland, Pineville, Comstock, and Forest City have been burned. Seventy homes destroyed at Shell Lake and Spooner is threatened likewise.

Minneapolis, Sept. 2.—The first train over the St. Paul and Duluth road, direct from the scene of the great fire, reached here at 12:15. Among the passengers was Mrs. Lawrence, who left here Saturday, but had to return because her journey led through the burning district.

Mrs. Lawrence says the first evidence of the fire was noticeable from about ten miles the other side of Hinkley, when the air became almost suffocating. One mile the other side of Hinkley a number of persons—according to the story of Mrs. Lawrence—there was about 50—rushed toward the train, screaming frantically. The engineer seeing the danger they were in if they remained, stopped the train to let them aboard. The whole volume of fire seemed to burst out in a mighty effort to wipe the train and its occupants off the face of the earth. Mrs. Lawrence describes the scene in a graphic manner. She said:

"At the first rush of the flames toward the cars the window panes went out with a crash, and the train began slowly to return towards Skunk Lake. People screamed, men jumped through the car windows—the wild scramble was horrible—there was no humanity in it. Every person was for himself, and they did not care how they got out of the swirling, rushing mass of flames. My dress caught fire but I extinguished the flames."

I stood it as long as I could and then I rushed out of the car, jumping over one or two persons that were lying on the ground injured. Some of the people jumped into Skunk Lake, but I simply ran across the ties. The fire had burned away and after keeping it up until my strength gave out, I fell down between the rails. I expected every minute that my dress would burn away from my body. I put out the flames half a dozen times, and I had to hold my hands over the baby's face in order to keep it from suffocating."

Sunday morning Mrs. Lawrence was picked up in the middle of the track about two miles the other side of Hinkley by a relief party out from Duluth that had made the trip on a hand car.

The site of Hinkley, says Mrs. Lawrence, is nothing but a blackened waste with the bodies of dead and injured persons lying everywhere.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—Dr. W. H. Cray, of this city, who was on board, tells of the backward run of the train for several miles until a small lake was reached. His story as given to the Morning Call reporter is as follows:

"The woods on each side were washed by a fierce wind, blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour. Onward through the smoke the limited sped, the situation growing more alarming at every mile. As the train neared Hinkley it was discovered that the fire had reached the railroad, but on it sped, the engineer hoping to pass Hinkley in time to escape the danger. It was not until the train had come within a mile of Hinkley that the engineer discovered that the train was burning and that it would be impossible to pass. The bridge had already been consumed, together with the mills and houses of Hinkley. Here the train was met by 100 or more fugitives from the burning town. Mothers carried in their arms small children, others following close behind and hanging to the mothers' skirts. Some carried a few household goods and others were crying and moaning on account of the losses already sustained. Many were so nearly exhausted that they could scarcely climb on to the train. Nearer and nearer the train came until it was

GIANT AND A PICMY.

An Interesting Comparison Between the Two Countries Now at War.

The Challenged Nation Many Times Larger Than the Challenger.

In many things the war between China and Japan is more picturesque, says the London Daily Times, than ordinary wars.

Consider, first, the tremendous difference in the size of the combatants. Of course you know that China is bigger than Japan, and has many more people; but yet you haven't fully understood how much bigger and how much more populous it is.

The Chinese empire occupies the entire central portion of eastern Asia, the biggest of the continents, and its area varies, according to different calculations, from 5,000,000 to 5,559,564 square miles. This includes all the territories over which the "Son of Heaven," who sits in his yellow satin robes in his palace at Peking, has jurisdiction. China proper, called by its inhabitants Chung-hwa, Middle Kingdom, or Ching-hwa, Central Flowery Land, has an area variously estimated from 1,207,399 to 1,432,094 square miles.

Exclusive of China proper, the territory of the Chinese Empire consists chiefly of thinly inhabited regions like the great plain of Manchuria or the tremendous plateau of Tibet.

Nearly all the population of the Chinese Empire is crowded into China proper. The most reliable census figures now place this population at 420,000,000.

There are provinces in China which have a thousand inhabitants to the square mile.

Belgium, the most thickly inhabited portion of the Caucasian world, has only 600, and Belgium is a very small country. No Chinese province is small. Except the English and Russian, the Chinese Empire is the biggest that has ever existed. The Roman empire at the period of its greatest expansion never included more than two millions of square miles.

Neither Augustus or any of his successors ever ruled more than 120,000,000 people, less than one-third the number of those who build their pig tails nicely every morning and whose eyes shut up to heaven without any effort.

The British empire, with all the millions of India, falls behind China in population. Any one of three or four provinces in China has nearly as many people as there are in all the United States.

All the empires, kingdoms and republics of Europe combined barely equal China in population. If all the people of China passed before you in line and you began when you were born and lived to be a hundred years old, you couldn't near count all of them.

All the people of England or France could be stuck away in a corner of China, and unless you were of an inquiring disposition you couldn't know they were there.

If the inhabitants of China were standing up in line, shoulder to shoulder, the line would reach around the world four times.

Besides being very numerous, the Chinese are vigorous physically. Some of the biggest men of the world grow in Northern China. Chang, the Chinaman, was the greatest giant of modern times.

The resources of China in other things, as well as population, are endless. It has every variety of climate, and therefore every variety of agricultural products. Its limits run from orange groves to ice fields.

China has all sorts of metals. Its river system is rivaled only by that of the United States. The Yangtze River and the Hong River belong in the same class with the Mississippi and the Missouri. In addition, it has many large lakes and high mountains.

China, more than any other country, is a world within itself in resources as well as character. The old Greeks called all who were not Greeks "barbarians," and the Chinese term "barbarians" all who are not Chinese.

The Chinese believe that the world

of light and of China. The Chinese believe that the world is a great family, and that all men are brothers. They believe that the emperor is the father of the people, and that he is responsible for the welfare of his subjects. They believe that the gods are everywhere, and that they are to be feared and worshipped. They believe that the dead are not forgotten, and that they are to be honored and remembered. They believe that the future is uncertain, and that they are to be prepared for whatever may come. They believe that the world is a great mystery, and that they are to be humble and reverent before it.

The Chinese nation is a human mass immense, tenacious, patient and self-sufficient. In China war, revolutions, floods, fires and pestilence are on a scale commensurate with the population. The greatest conquests in the history of the human race were achieved there by the Tartar followers of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane.

China inaugurated the immigration of Napoleon Bonaparte. After Tonkin and before Montenegro he asked permission of the French Directory to accept an officer's commission in the Turkish service. He had his eye on the far east. He was filled with the sanguinary glory of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. He said to a friend: "The East is the only theatre of mighty events. A man can win glory there." But the permission was refused. China escaped him, Europe did not.

China has had an incalculable influence upon the history of Western Europe and America. How?

Because China drove the Huns and the Turks from our borders. They wandered across Asia in great migratory bands, increasing in numbers as they came, helped to beat down the Roman Empire, totally destroyed the Byzantine Empire, and made such a change in European history that it is felt to this day.

All school boys have heard of the Great Wall and the Grand Canal of China. These are two things about China that we never forget. The canal is so long and so large that people get into the habit of numbering it among the great rivers of China.

The Great Wall is man's most gigantic work. It was built to keep out the Tartars more than two thousand years ago. It is of immense height and thickness and is fifteen hundred miles long. It is said that an army of 400,000 men was sent against the Tartars and after defeating them, was employed many years in building this wall.

The Great Wall of China is one of the few things no museum manager has tried to get for his show. Thus China, even more than Egypt, is the Sphinx, but not the Niobe, of nations.

Now look at Japan. China's pigmy antagonist! The area of all Japan is only 147,000 square miles, or exactly three times that of the State of New York. Its population, by the census of 1890, was 40,072,684, or less than one tenth that of China.

This disproportion makes the war between China and Japan vastly interesting. Nor must it be forgotten that the war is likely to make a great increase in our knowledge of that hidden country, China.

What we know the least about in this country is the Chinese baby; here are facts about him: Nearly all Chinese babies are blondes. All grown up Chinese men and women are decided brunettes. Nevertheless the babies are blondes. It is a freak for which nobody can account.

The average Chinese baby has a transparent rose and white skin, large eyes, varying from gray and light hazel to brown, and soft, silky hair that is usually auburn in color. In North China babies are often born with blue or green eyes and light red hair. During the infancy of her child the Chinese mother is supreme in her household. If John chatters about the house too much and disturbs the baby, woe to his pigtail if his wife can get her hand on it.

The Next Congressman.

[Smithland News.]

John K. Hendrick is our next congressman. Now turn we to Livingston county with glad congratulations in behalf of her honored son. In the state senate his statesmanship deterred and cut out corruption in his own party. This fact is the index finger that has directed his course to congress. The times call for men who are incorruptible and will not for party effect refrain from exposing corruption, wherever found. When put to the test an eminent Kentuckian said: "I had rather be right than be a president." This leading principle in the life of Henry Clay won for him a nation's never dying love. The principle to be right rather than popular has given Mr. Hendrick a place in the hearts of our people, and it is that principle, combined with his intellectual ability, that will win for him honors yet higher in the gift of the nation. May the index finger of his destiny direct him to the summit of our hopes and his immortal fame.

The annals of Smithland and Livingston county are illumined with the names of men in different avocations of life whose success has been and is being phenomenal, but anticipation never painted so bright a future for any one of them as she today paints for John K. Hendrick.

The Chinese believe that the world

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is well adapted to children that are subject to colic, flatulency, indigestion, biliousness, worms, and all the ailments of infancy. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure all the above without injury to the system."—Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."—E. F. Farnes, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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Filling at all hours, Day or Night, Accurately.

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His Goods are as good as the best, don't be afraid of them because the prices are low. He is asking only a small profit. Everything is just as he represents it. He is a reliable Jeweler.

FREEMAN,

... The Jeweler,

By large odds carries the largest as well as the best assorted stock of Gold and Silver Watches, the best line of Clocks and the Biggest line of Silverware in the County. Repairing of every kind promptly done and guaranteed.

J. H. RAMAGE,

Contractor and Builder.

MARION, KENTUCKY.

Contracts made for all kinds of buildings. Does the Best Work, at Remarkably Low Figures. Give him a trial.

BLANDVILLE COLLEGE,

BLANDVILLE, KY.

Has many advantageous features to recommend it to the special consideration of young ladies and gentlemen desiring an education. Its healthy location, its clean, moral surroundings, as well as its splendid curriculum and successful instructors all unite in making it the best place in Western Kentucky. Besides a thorough collegiate course, comprising three years, students may have first class advantages in music, elocution and art. One of its special features is its BUSINESS COURSE, including book-keeping, penmanship, commercial law, business correspondence, conducted by Duke S. Hill, formerly of Crittenden county.

Good Board can be had at \$8.00 per month or \$2.00 per week. For other particulars, address

J. N. ROBINSON, President, or D. S. HILL, Blandville, Ky.

INSURANCE.

When you want insurance on your Dwelling or Barnes, see J. S. HENRY. He represents the Old Continental Insurance Co.; it insures you for 5 years upon the installment plan, permitting you to pay one-fifth of the premium annually, without interest, instead of the whole in advance.

J. B. KEVIL,

Attorney-at-Law and Surveyor,

MARION, KY.

Will practice in all the courts of Crittenden. He will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. He has a fine surveying outfit and is an experienced surveyor. If you want surveying, plotting or calculating done, see him. He does the best work.

... your custard flavored with vanilla around it. Serve with white cake.

H. K. Woods' Drug Store is Headquarters for SCHOOL BOOKS, School Slates, School Chalk, Tablets, Paper, Pens, Pencils. BOTTOM PRICES.

The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

LOCAL NEWS.

Only one man in jail.
Dr. T. H. Cassatt, Dentist, Marion.
Very good coffee 5 pounds for \$1.00, at Schwab's.

The want of brick has impeded progress on the school building.

Buy your Craven from H. K. Woods at 10 cents per box.

Time rates and the work of plowing for wheat goes on.

Practically all the public schools of the county opened Monday.

Buy your groceries and drugs from Asher & Board, Shady Grove.

Mr. S. Gugenheim spent a few days last week in St. Louis.

Woods has the largest line of Drugs, Books, School Supplies in town.

County court commenced at Smithland Monday.

A number of local carpenters have work on the new school building.

Dynamite, blasting powder and fuse, all you want at Schwab's.

Produce and fresh groceries at Asher & Board's, Shady Grove.

County court and county commission adjourned Monday.

H. K. Woods prices on School Books, are the lowest in town. He depends on the quantity sold for the lowest price.

Mr. Kirk executed bond last week for \$1000 to answer the charge of disturbing the peace.

W. C. Packer, who was convicted of the 1893 State court of common law, has been pardoned by the governor.

FOR SALE: A house and lot in Marion in a great bargain, call on A. M. Bigham.

Don't fail to examine prices at Moore & Orme's before purchasing school books.

H. K. Woods may be using his business as a cover for his drug business. There is where you want to buy school books to get them cheap.

Four private schools opened in Marion Monday and another is to follow soon.

Our line of stationeries, cream and condensed milk is complete, but we have cut the price.

S. H. Hodge & Co.

Remnants.
You will find a large lot of remnants Thursday, Friday and Saturday at S. D. Hodge & Co.

Suppers! Suppers! 300 pairs of shoes, dresses and children's slippers, in men and boys, at S. D. Hodge & Co. for sale very cheap.

Get H. K. Woods and buy your books, slates, pencils, paper, pens, ink, and all school supplies at hardware prices.

While in Chicago, Mr. Charles L. Kaller, a prominent shoe merchant of Des Moines, Iowa, had quite a serious one of it. He took such a severe cold that he could hardly talk, or breathe, but the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured him of his cold so quickly that others at the hotel who had had colds followed his example and half a dozen persons or more it from the nearest drug store. They were profuse in their thanks to Mr. Kaller for telling them how to cure a bad cold so quickly. For sale by Moore & Orme.

Announcement.
T. A. Harpending is a candidate for reelection to the office of Justice of the Peace for Union precinct; election Nov. 1894. He will be grateful for your support.

W. L. Bigham was fined \$25 yesterday for a breach of the peace. He played the Shotgun Indian, and handled his shot gun and ammunition too freely and too recklessly Tuesday night, for the good of the community. Hence the court's unsympathetic interference with his dramatic performance.

What's the news? is a question asked by Sheriff John Picketts. "There is going to be more corn made in this county than people think. I have been riding over the country for the past two weeks and I tell you corn has come out wonderfully since the rain. Fields that a few weeks ago promised absolutely nothing have come out wonderfully."

Just received a car load of lake salt Schwab.

Do not fail to examine prices at Moore & Orme's before purchasing school books.

H. K. Woods always leads in price and will not allow himself to be undersold by anyone.

Only one man in jail and the only wheat drill ever in Marion is the Empire drill sold by Schwab.

We are agents for Pershing & Anderson Tailor made clothing. A fit is guaranteed.

S. D. Hodge & Co.

Mrs. Fannie Stone, widow of Doc Stone, has filed the necessary suit for having her dower designated out of the estate.

Marriage licenses have been issued to James Bivary and Miss Lucinda Nation, John P. Mahy and Miss O. H. Williams.

Horry Millican was before the court Saturday for a breach of the peace. He was fined \$1.00, the fine and cost all amounted to \$17.50. It was an old case that had long been hanging over Horry.

H. K. Woods sold last year more books than any two houses in town, because he made the prices to please the people and intends to do even better this year. Go and see him.

Messrs. Sam Gentry and J. H. Vandell were before the court Tuesday charged with a breach of the peace. The boys had a little bout, they were fined \$5.00 each.

Mr. E. E. Thurman has been selected by Miss Wheeler, the county superintendent, as one of the county examiners. The appointment will meet the hearty approval of both the teachers and the public.

Jesse Humphreys came over from Illinois to attend campmeeting. While here his creditors attached his team—a pair of mules—and wagon. He will claim the property, and the matter is in litigation.

If you will only take five minutes time when you are in town, and let me show you the Empire Wheat Drill and what it will do, matters not whether you want to buy or not—you will advise your neighbor to buy it.

A party composed of Morgan Swep, C. E. Weldon, Harry Canham, took an outing Friday with their guns. They camped near Dan Spring and harvested their squirrels and had a pleasant time generally. They were joined by W. E. Wilborn and J. A. Nation, of Ford's Ferry, and figuratively speaking they "cut a fine watermelon."

Some body started the report that \$500 was put up in this county to pay the expenses of the recent congressional primary, and some of the officers of the election have been calling on Dr. Moore for pay for their services. The report is untrue. Not a dollar nor a cent was put up by anybody.

The report is also true that that amount has been placed in each county, \$5,000 would have been required in the district. All over the district the officers served without the expectation of remuneration. They were friends of the two candidates.

A few days since Sheriff Frank sent papers to Constable Felix Tynes, of Union precinct, for the arrest of John Oliver. Monday the prompt and sleepless constable rode into town with John Oliver in his care and keeping. Investigation revealed the fact that there were two John Olivers in the county, and the one on hand was the other one, and he went away rejoicing. No blame can be attached to the officers for getting the wrong man, the one was unfortunate in having the name of the other.

Miss Mary McComb, of Paducah, Ky., gave an excellent lecture at Marion, Ky., Saturday night on "Slum Life in Large Cities." The lecture was replete with interest. It showed a keen insight into the vice and crime of large cities, and the means used to raise them into the blessed light of the gospel. Those present were highly pleased and spoke in the highest terms of Miss McComb's effort.

James F. Price.

Irving W. Larimore, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, foot ball players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness in the muscles. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one half the time usually required. For sale by Moore & Orme.

Glassware and Queensware, I am greatly overstocked and will sell regardless of cost. Schwab.

Church Notes.

Rev. B. F. Orr preached to a crowded house at the Methodist church Sunday night.

Rev. S. K. Breeding and wife left for their home—Harrisburg—Monday morning. Rev. Breeding was popular while on the Marion circuit, and he has many warm friends here.

Rev. J. V. Guthrie will complete his year as pastor of the Methodist church at this place on the 23d. (This will end his second year on the work. Everybody likes Bro. Guthrie.

Elder J. H. Spurlin will preach the dedicatory sermon of the Repton church next Sunday. A large crowd will be in attendance, and if the weather is propitious it will be a great day for that church.

Eld. W. R. Gibbs has accepted a call to Liberty church, Lyon county. Dunn Springs also wants him to take the place of Eld. C. Hodge, who resigned to attend college. Rev. J. S. Henry has been called to the Dyer-Hill church, to succeed Eld. Hodge.

The Harmon camp meeting closed Sunday, and the campers broke camp Monday. During the meeting there were 225 conversions, and professions of sanctification. Near \$500 was raised in the collections, a portion of which will be spent in purchasing a few more acres of land adjoining the camp ground. This addition is necessary for the accommodation and convenience of the meeting.

H. G. T. writes us from Shady Grove as follows:

Rev. N. C. Robinson, the well known revivalist, has just closed a series of meetings under a branch arbor one mile north of Shady Grove, with great success. Eleven conversions, several reclaimed and Christians revived.

Had it not been for the rainy weather we believe it would have been one of the best meetings we have had in this section for years.

Mr. B. G. Grief advertises in the Grand River Herald for his runaway wife, whom he describes as "about 45 years of age, about five and one half feet in height, hair dark red, not a tooth in her head, has a stain on right cheek, and a scar on her chin." She ran away with a black man. The Herald says the advertisement found the couple in Marshall county, where they were arrested and the negro demanded a black jury, and compromise was secured and a jury half white and half black was empaneled; "the black jury men were harder on the couple than the white ones. The couple were fined \$50 for the man and \$10 for the woman, and being unable to raise this they were taken to the Benton jail, where the man will bond for twenty-five days and the woman for twenty."

Last week Sheriff Franks arrested Horace Sage, the man who attempted suicide at this place, some months ago. Horace was needed to settle up the fine which caused him to come to the fine to cross the dark river, at the time it was assessed. After arresting him the sheriff placed Sage in the hands of a special bailiff, the prisoner wanting to procure bondsmen if possible. After finding that he would have some difficulty in giving bond, Sage succeeded in eluding the bailiff and when last heard of he was riding his heels in Illinois. Horace evidently found it an easier job to cross the Ohio than wading the dark Jordan.

Another Correction.
Editor Press:—Where it is stated that L. J. Millikan, R. M. Franks and E. T. Franklin claiming to be sanctified and went and joined Harmon church. We wish to say that E. T. Franklin has never claimed sanctification. But had a reason for leaving Dunn Spring for the unkindness shown the cause of holiness and those who professed it and was forced to leave the church or keep silent.

R. M. F.

Deeds Recorded.
S. H. Cassidy & Co., to S. A. Woodall 150 acres for \$1200.
W. H. Sharkman to J. A. Woodall 100 acres for \$550.
C. C. Belmont to Mahala Hatcher 1/2 acre for \$10.
John Lamb to O. H. Paris, half interest in mill for \$500.
R. C. Walker to J. H. Morse lots for \$602.50.

County Court Orders.
H. H. Ford allowed \$11.00 for lumber for bridges.
K. E. Hill allowed \$1.50 for bridge lumber.
J. R. Brantly, John Wallace and J. D. Gregory were appointed road overseers.

Wingate Council.
All members of Wingate Council No. 35 are requested to attend regular meeting Monday night, September 10th, 1894. Regular election of officers.

W. D. Cannon, T. J. M.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. T. Elder returned from Lanesboro Monday.

Dr. J. H. Orme and wife spent Sunday in Uniontown.

Mrs. E. H. James left Saturday to visit relatives in Virginia.

Mr. Lucy Threlkeld, of Paducah, is visiting friends in Marion.

Miss Mary Dorr, of this place, left for Madisonville Wednesday to attend school.

Miss Nina Wilcox returned from Birmingham, Ky., Monday, where she has been visiting.

Mr. Luther Rankin, a popular merchant and notary public of Weston was in town Tuesday.

Miss Mary Hurt is expected from Alabama in a few days. She will open a private school in Marion.

Mr. Joe Dollar has moved from Paducah to Marion. About two years ago he moved from Marion to Paducah.

Col. W. G. Hammond, foreman of the Enterprise, Sturgis, Ky., visited his numerous friends in Marion Sunday.

Miss Wynn, of Providence, is the guest of Mrs. H. H. Loving. She is endeavoring to organize a class in elocution.

Messrs. A. M. Hearin and F. E. Robertson are attending the reunion of Confederate soldiers at Russellville this week.

Mr. John and Miss Nann returned to their home in Madisonville Tuesday after visiting friends in and around Marion.

Postmaster A. M. Hearin and Frank Sammons attended the Confederate Soldiers Reunion at Russellville, Ky., this week.

Messrs. W. H. Copier and C. C. Wheeler have formed a partnership and will handle groceries in Marion. They will make a good firm.

Mr. E. L. Nunn and wife were in town Monday. Mr. Nunn is one of the leading and most prosperous men of the Bell County community.

Dr. J. H. Clark was in Evansville Monday. He took his son, Louie, to that place to attend school until the graded school in Marion opens.

Messrs. Fred Cowper and C. Hodge of Livingston county, and Felix Kirk of this place, left Monday for Russellville, to attend Bethel College.

Mr. F. J. Clement returned home today after a three week's visit in Texas and the Indian Territory. He will begin his school at Chapel Hill Monday.

Mr. Henry LaRue will leave for Louisville Sunday to attend the Medical school. He has been reading for some months under the tutelage of Dr. S. D. Swope, of this place.

Messrs. O. M. James and C. S. Nunn went to Princeton Saturday to hear Gen. Gordon's lecture. They are very greatly pleased with the lecture and lecture.

Mr. A. H. Cardin will leave for a European trip in a few days. He expects to be absent several weeks. Upon his return he expects to go to Cuba for the winter.

Mr. John Worley reached home from Florida Saturday. He and wife and four children went to that State in October last, since which time Mr. Worley buried his wife and one child, and his return to Kentucky so early was brought about by these misfortunes. He liked the Land of Flowers very much.

Yesterday Hon. John W. Blue, Jr., accompanied his daughter, Miss Nannie to her home in St. Louis. Mr. Blue is slowly recovering from the paralytic stroke he sustained a few months ago. The summer residence at Crittenden Springs has proved to be a great advantage to him. While in St. Louis he will consult eminent physicians about his case. He and his friends are very hopeful of his ultimate recovery.

Mr. H. H. Loving retires from the Marion Bank with the confidence and esteem of its many patrons. Since the bank was organized he has served as cashier, and in that capacity he has been very close to the people; they have learned to appreciate his many sterling business qualities. Since he has been here the Press has had many occasions to say good things about him, and it takes this opportunity to reiterate them all; he is one of Marion's best citizens and it is to be hoped that his withdrawal from the bank, does not mean that he will retire from business in Marion. Such men add to the business standing of a community.

The more prosaic details were often relieved by good music. Critics were

The Colored Institute.

The colored teachers' institute of Crittenden county convened at Marion Monday, Aug. 27, 1894. The house was called to order by the superintendent. The following teachers were enrolled during the institute: M. W. Thurman, Richard Vance, G. W. Brooks, Leona Johnston, R. C. Waddle, Tony Hughes, F. G. Kent, Thomas Todd, W. L. Clark, and Vicie Kirk. W. L. Crawford, Allie Johnston, Maggie Threets and D. M. Boyd were elected honorary members. G. W. Brooks was appointed conductor. The following officers were elected: M. W. Thurman, Pres. R. C. Waddle, vice, pres. W. L. Clark, chaplain; T. Hughes, secretary. Miss Leona Johnston, assistant secretary. Good remarks were made by the conductor and other members on the subject of the institute.

In the afternoon, "Science of teaching as compared with the science of learning" was discussed by the conductor. He spoke of the soul and its various powers. He urged upon the institute the importance of studying psychology and of understanding child nature. The superintendent gave a short talk on grading and daily program. The question it was found that all the teachers were already using daily programs. Penmanship was introduced by R. C. Waddle. Civics was introduced by R. C. Waddle; it was decided that civil government should be studied in connection with history and geography.

TUESDAY.

Arithmetic was introduced by R. C. Waddle; language of arithmetic, by R. C. Waddle; Tables, by M. W. Thurman; "Problems and how to deal with them," by Leona Johnston; definitions and rules, by T. Hughes. The conductor spoke of the relation of practical and mental arithmetic. Reading was introduced by Thomas Todd. Why it is taught in schools, R. C. Waddle. Value of silent reading and how habit is acquired, W. L. Clark. The conductor said he used word method and did not place books in the hands of the pupils at first. The use of charts in teaching reading was commended. Language lessons were introduced by R. C. Waddle and R. C. Waddle; they began by having child look at object and then tell something about it. The conductor said we should give much more attention to language lessons in school. Grammar was next introduced. The question was asked, "Should grammar be retained as a common school study?" a lively discussion followed showing a difference of opinion.

WEDNESDAY.

Composition was introduced by W. L. Clark. He said composing trains us in expressing our thoughts. Geography was introduced by M. W. Thurman; followed by F. G. Kent on maps and R. C. Waddle on maps and on recitations. R. C. Waddle introduced history. He said the study of history makes us better citizens. Physiology was discussed by Vicie Kirk. A number of teachers gave methods of teaching hygiene to small children. The conductor said that in teaching children we should always go from the known to the unknown.

THURSDAY.

School exhibits introduced by the conductor. He said we should have the work of pupils placed on exhibition so that pupils and parents may see what is being done in school. District libraries was discussed with much enthusiasm. Most of the teachers thought it was better to first attend to the getting of good school houses and then think of libraries. All expressed themselves in favor of a county library for colored teachers and several promised books. The art of teaching was introduced by W. L. Clark. He gave as a maxim, "never tell a child anything that he can find out himself." School attendance was discussed by the institute. All agreed that teachers must endeavor to make work interesting. Trustees hour; many of the trustees were present and nearly all entered into the discussion. School laws, school government and other subjects of interest to trustees were presented. An evening session having been arranged for Thursday, the regular course of work provided by the state board having been completed, on motion it was decided to adjourn sine die at the close of the evening session.

NOTES.

The interest displayed was inversely proportional to the number of teachers. Roll shows punctuality. The conductor and other officers did good work. All members responded cheerfully to all calls upon them.

The more prosaic details were often relieved by good music. Critics were

appointed each day and their vigilance made all think before they spoke.

Thursday was trustees day and having been notified by the teachers, they were out in force from Bell Mines to Harrison.

Institute opened and closed each day with prayer. The programme for evening session was a good one. There was music, select reading, essays and talks. The conductor made many good suggestions during the institute. He said that he believed that his people, as a race, were slightly deficient in will power and advised that teachers make special effort to develop that faculty in their pupils. He said that in order for them to become intelligent, independent and good, they must look well to three books—the text book, the pocket and the Bible. He said that no people on the globe had ever made greater progress than the Africa-American in the last twenty years, and after listening to their essays were not prepared to dispute the assertion.

Changes in the Bank.

There have been some recent changes in the stockholders and officers of Marion Bank. The capital stock has been increased from \$16,000 to \$20,000. Mr. H. H. Loving, the old cashier, and Mr. A. J. Picketts, the vice-president have sold their stock and retired from all connection with the institution. J. W. Blue continues as president, Dr. R. L. Moore becomes vice-president, Mr. T. J. Vandell, Jr., succeeds Mr. Loving as cashier, and J. H. Hubbard takes the place of assistant cashier. Drs. Hayden and Threlkeld, of Salem, the Moore Bros., and Dr. J. H. Clark augment the list of stock holders. The board of directors are Messrs. H. A. Haynes, Sam Gugenheim, and J. W. Blue, Jr. Good solid men retire from the house, and equally as good take their place. The new cashier is thoroughly familiar with all the duties of the position, capable in every respect. Mr. Vandell's acquaintance is extensive, he is familiar with the people, and stands high in their estimation. He will make an efficient and popular cashier. Mr. J. H. Hubbard is a well known business man who has the confidence of the people, and the qualifications to make a splendid man for the place. The new men who take the new stock, as well as those who succeed the retiring stockholders, are among the best in the country. Our home people are two well known to need any mention from us. Drs. Hayden and Threlkeld are two of the most substantial, popular and best known men of Livingston county. Their acquisition to the business will add strength to what is already one of the best banking institutions in Southern Kentucky.

These changes mean that the effort to start another bank in Marion has been abandoned.

Tuesday night the Misses Blue gave a lawn picnic in honor of their guest, Miss Eveline Miller, of St. Louis. The large yard of the Blue residence was beautifully lighted with scores of Japanese lanterns. The stately trees, the beautiful shrubbery, and the green sward, all sparkled with the variegated lines of the lanterns, presenting a very charming picture. Some two score of the young people of Marion spent the evening in social converse, music was discoursed by the Crittenden Springs band, and refreshments were served at 10 o'clock. It was a very creditable affair, such as the charming young ladies who preside over the Blue household can get up.

Members of the Marion Lecture Club, and all others interested, are requested to meet at the Press office on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. Important business to be transacted, and a full attendance is desired.

H. K. Woods made the ruling price on School Books etc. last season all others had to succumb.

It May Do As Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Ircuit, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many scalled kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is specially adapted to the cure of all kidney and liver troubles, and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only five for large bottles at H. K. Woods' drug store.

Letter List.

Mrs. L. E. Ball, Mrs. S. P. Culter, Martha Gass, Wilham Hollow, Noah Jones, James Nelson, Mrs. J. W. Olson, W. T. Pace, M. Shode, Gid Sloop, M. S. Strickland, T. J. Lenton. If the above letters are not called for in 30 days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

A. M. HEARIN, P. M.

CALDWELL COUNTY FAIR,

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

TO BE HELD AT

PRINCETON, KY;

October 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1894.

Over \$3,000 in Premiums

- Three to Five Speed Rings Every Day -

FOUR BICYCLE RACES
A special invitation is extended to the people of Crittenden county. Their fare rates will prevail on the O. V. rail road, and the committee on entertainment will look after every visitor. Write for a catalogue to E. M. JOHNSON, Sec., Princeton, Ky.

R. C. Walker,

Real Estate Agent,

Lands Sold on Commission. If no Sale is made, no charges.

If you have a farm to sell or exchange, place it in his hands. If you want to buy a farm, see him.

He has for sale the following:

No. 1.—The Horry LaRue farm, near Sheridan; it contains about 225 acres of good land; 150 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; 50 or 60 acres of first class bottom land; splendid cottage residence, and good out buildings. Price low, terms easy.

No. 2.—Geo. Sisco farm, 3 miles southwest of Marion, 153 acres. A lot of fresh land; produces good corn, wheat and tobacco; fair improvement; will be sold cheap.

Several lots and residences in Marion at low prices, 1 of all sizes from 80x 390 feet to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 acres.

Sunday School Mass Meeting.

The Sunday School mass meeting will convene at the Baptist church at Marion on next Sunday, Sept. 9th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Programme for the evening: Song service, conducted by J. P. Pierce.

The best method for conducting the Sunday quarterly union lessons—Discussion opened by Hon. J. H. James, followed by R. C. Walker.

The best methods to cause children to retain Bible knowledge; by Mrs. Maxwell.

Everybody invited to attend.

J. W. Blue, Jr., H. A. Hodge, J. H. Morse, Committee on Programme.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

In compliance with the law and for the convenience of the people, I will be at the following places at the times mentioned, for the purpose of receiving the taxes due the state and county. Those of you who have not paid their taxes must make their arrangements to meet me and settle without further delay. Remember, I must collect the taxes:

Sheridan Tuesday, Sept. 18
Tolu Wednesday, Sept. 19
Repton Friday, Sept. 21
Weston Tuesday, Sept. 25
Shady Grove Thursday, Sept. 27
Iron Hill Friday, Sept. 28
Anora Tuesday, Oct. 2
Dyersburg Wednesday, Oct. 3

JNO. T. FRANKS, S. C. C. Sept. 5, 1894.

CAREFUL! CAREFUL!—We will receive today a line of carpets and an exhibit, which we can show exactly how carpet looks on floor; also show you more styles than any other house in the county for less money, and it only takes two days to get carpet after ordered.

S. D. Hodge & Co.

The actor Henry Irving was the first to contribute towards the relief of the forest fire sufferers. He gives \$500.

From 15 Tennessee wagons advertised in last week's Press I have only 7 left, only 10 "Old Hickory" wagons left.

Schwab.

Nails, grubbing hoes, plows, door locks, harness, brilles, saddles, mill saw files, hand saws and everything in the hardware line, we have and will sell regardless of price.—Schwab.

Have 1000 pounds country lamb left, will be sold at 10cts per pound, or lots in 50 pound lots.—Schwab.

See our line sample of carpets.

S. D. Hodge & Co.

Children Cry for

Pickens' Castoria.

John G. Manger, editor of the Sunbenn, Seigman, Mo., who named Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in November, 1882, while he was mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's colic, cholera, and diarrhoea remedy. He says: "I have used it for the past five years, and consider it the best preparation of the kind in the market. It is as simple as sugar and coffee in this section. It is an article of merit and should be used in every household. For sale by Moore & Orme.

STRAY NOTICE.

I have lost five little shoats, weighing from 20 to 30 pounds each, black and white spotted; last heard of them on Salem road at San Patmor's. Will pay a reasonable reward for their return to me.

John G. Manger, editor of the Sunbenn, Seigman, Mo., who named Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in November, 1882, while he was mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's colic, cholera, and diarrhoea remedy. He says: "I have used it for the past five years, and consider it the best preparation of the kind in the market. It is as simple as sugar and coffee in this section. It is an article of merit and should be used in every household. For sale by Moore & Orme.

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